untreated mice, and Panels B and C show lung tissue sections from thapsigargin-treated mice. Alveolar and bronchiolar architecture was normal in all sections examined. Moderate accumulation of peribronchiolar lymphocytes was detected in sections from one of the treated mice (C), whereas the density of peribronchiolar lymphocytes in the other treated mice was within normal limits (compare A and B) The scale bar in panel C = 280 μm.

These results demonstrate that thapsigargin treatment can be clinically tolerated in doses sufficient to induce a significant reversal of a phenotypic defect in CF mice.

The foregoing detailed description has been given for clearness of understanding only and no unnecessary limitations should be understood therefrom as modifications will be obvious to those skilled in the art.

While the invention has been described in connection with specific embodiments thereof, it will be understood that it is capable of further modifications and this application is intended to cover any variations, uses, or adaptations of the invention following, in general, the principles of the invention and including such departures from the present disclosure as come within known or customary practice within the art to which the invention pertains and as may be applied to the essential features hereinbefore set forth and as follows in the scope of the appended claims.

We claim: